

LI LI-SAN, LEADER OF INTERNATIONAL CLIQUE

Native of Yuan-ling, Hunan; born about 1899; early CCP leader. After 6th National Congress in 1928, real power was held by Lin, who developed the "Li Li-san line"

At that time Mao Tse-tung was working under Li, whose line was vain dreams of seizing large cities as bases. Towards the end of 1928 Li ordered Mao to capture Nan-ch'ang, Ch'ang-sha, Wu-han, etc. Mao flatly refused, advocating setting up a realm among the hills. The sceptre gradually passed from Li to Mao, and Li was summoned to Moscow for training. Here he remained 15 years, studying Russian and Marx-Leninism. He translated several books. His wife, left behind in China, died, and he married a Russian by whom he has two daughters.

With the Japanese surrender, Li came to Manchuria, where he and Lin Piao were the heads of the Communist organization. Meanwhile, Li had greatly changed in revolutionary theory and political thinking. Even his name was different; he was now Li Min-jan. Despite frequent appearances in Nan-ching, Yen-an and the Northeast, six months passed before he was identified as the notorious Li Li-san.

Li is tall, well-built, with white hair combed back. He wears glasses, smiles often, wears a workman's duck-bill cap, and speaks Hunanese.

In the Northeast he is nominally adviser to Lin Piao. He holds the following important posts: member Central Committee, CCP; Political Committee Member, CCP N.E. Bureau; Foreign Affairs Commissioner,

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Headquarters United Democratic Army of the Northeast; and official of the section for repatriation of Japanese prisoners from CCP areas in the Northeast. While Li is political adviser to Lin Piao, he also has a secret mission from the Third International. This body did not waste 15 years of thought-training on him in Moscow.

There is a deep cleavage in the CCP. Li and the international clique favor coalition, and then gaining control of the whole country; Mao favors hammering by military force to victory. These two lines are far apart and will not be reconciled.

Li has never forgotten his ignominious ousting of 20 years ago. Nor his hope for revenge, cherished all these years. Rumor says that he and Ch'ien Shao-yu have reported to the Cominform that Mao is following a "Tito" line. Mao knows well that Li is against him. Whether Li will displace him is yet a riddle. But the Cominform is supporting Li and Place no hope in Mao. It may be stated that until now they look upon Mao as China's "local Communist".

Tung Pi-wu, Outstanding Figure in North China

Tung Pi-wu is a native of Huang-an in Hunan and born in 1886 of a well-known family. Had early training in the classes, graduated from a middle-school in Wu-ch'ang, and then joined an anti-Manchu revolutionary group. When the Revolution broke out, 10 October 1912 [sic] Tung entered a law school in Japan, and through common revolutionary interest worked with Dr. Sun. He returned to China after two years, worked in the KMT Party and helped found the CCP

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in June 1921. When the split came in 1927 he fled to Japan for six months, and from 1928 to 1932 studied in Moscow, then became head of a Communist school in the "soviet region" in Kiangsi. On the "Long March" he acted as health officer.

In 1945 Tung was one of the China delegation to the San Francisco Conference, representing the CCP. At that time Tung advocated unification of China and her taking a strong international position. He was enthusiastically received by the Chinese in the U.S. In January 1946, Tung was a member of the PCC, and also member of a sub-committee whose failure to agree on the question of authority in North Kiangsu led to three years of civil war.

Tung is a member of the Executive Committee of the CCP and of the Politburo; chairman of post-war relief in CCP areas; and now Chairman of the North China People's Government. He is now [1949], 64 years of age and quite alert.

Ch'en Yi, Ch'ang Chiang Victor.

Ch'en Yi was born in Szechwan of a rich landlord family. During World War I he was with the Labor Corps in France, being also a part-time student. There he joined the Communist party. On returning to China he took part in the Kiangsi Soviet and at the time of the "Long March" was left behind to harrass the enemy. During the Sino-Japanese War he joined the new Fourth Army and in conflict with KMT troops gained control of north Kiangsu. His power kept growing, till after the war he controlled most of Shantung. He captured Chi-nan, as the most powerful general in and later established headquarters at Hsu-choy

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East China.

Ch'en Keng, Favorite Disciple of President Chiang.

Ch'en's importance in Chinese political history lies not merely in his military leadership but also in his having saved Chiang Kai-shek's life during the Kwang-chow merchants' uprising in 1924.

Ch'en was born in Hsiang-hsiang, Hunan in 1904 (Tseng Kuo-fan's home town). His family were landowners and he was trained in the classics. At the age of 12 he joined the army, serving 5 years as a private. He joined the Communist party and graduated with the first class from the Whampoa Military Academy. In 1926 he went to Moscow for a year. Badly wounded at Kwang-chow, he engaged in Underground Communist work in Shanghai for two years, then joined the army of Hsu Hsiang-ch'ien in Szechwan. Recuperating from a wound in Shanghai, he was arrested and brought before the Generalissimo who urged him to return to the KMT, but without success. Ch'en later became head of the Red Army military school at Jui-chin in the Kiangai Soviet (1933). In the war councils of 1948 his views prevailed, and his talents were recognized. He was captured once, but his life spared by Chiang because of long-standing friendship. He now heads an army of 200,000 in charge of crossing the Ch'ang Chiang above Han-k'ou.

Yeh Chien-ying, Veteran Revolutionary

Yeh is a native of Kwangtung, born in a merchants family in 1903. He was greatly stirred by the 1911 Revolution, ran off to a military school in K'un-ming, where he became acquainted with Chu Teh. In

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1927 he joined the CCP. During the period of cooperation between the two parties he taught in the Whampoa Military School, became commander of the 21st Division under the Generalissimo, and later chief of staff to Chang Fa-K'uei.

After the Kuang-chow uprising in 1927, in which he and Yeh T'ing took part, he lived in Shanghai hidden for two years. Then he spent two years (1929-1931) in the Soviet Union studying modern military science. He became Chief of Staff to the Red Army in Kiangsi, head of the military school. On the "Long March" he was member of the Politburo and Chief of Staff to the 8th Route Army.

During the Sino-Japanese war he developed guerrilla tactics. He is also quite a cultured man and art-lover.

When Pei-p'ing was peacefully taken over by the Communists, Yeh Chien-ying assumed command. He now holds three important offices in Pei-p'ing: head of the military committee, Mayor, and head of the CCP-KMT liaison office. He is diplomat, politician and military leader.

Nieh Yung-chen, Garrison Commander

Nieh is a native of Ch'ung-ch'ing in Szechwan, born in a peasant's home in 1899. As a middle school student, he took active part in the 4 May 1919 movement. In that year he went to France as a student, working in rubber and other factories. Influenced by Ch'en Tu-hsiu's "Youth Magazine", he joined in 1921 the Socialist Group of Chinese students in France. His interest shifted from industrial to political and military rejuvenation of China. In 1923 he went from Paris to Berlin, taking part in the revolutionary ferment there. In 1924 he was sent

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to Moscow where he studied in the Red Army Institute. Returning to China in 1925 he became political secretary and instructor in the Shanghai Military Academy. As an active Communist, he became involved in the Kuang-chow uprising of 20 March 1926, and was confined on the naval craft "Chung-shan". He took part in the northern Expedition, was involved in the Han-ch'ang uprising, and in 1931 became political Commissar of the First Red Army in Kiangsi.

In the Sino-Japanese war he operated behind the lines along the Great Wall with much success, and became head of the special district of Hopoh-Chahar. After the war ended he became the first Communist general to control a large city.

Teng Ying-ch'ao, Leader in the Women's Movement.

Teng Ying-ch'ao, born in Hopoh in 1902, is the wife of Chou En-lai, whom she met when they were both students at Nan-k'ai University in Peking. They worked together on the paper "Awake!" When Chou went to Europe for study, she taught in the Pei-p'ing normal college. When he returned they were married in Kuang-chow.

In 1926-1927 Teng Ying-ch'ao also joined the Communist party. The couple worked for the party, first in the KMT areas and later in the Kiangsi "soviet area". They took part in the "Long March", and in Shensi she became head of the Women's Bureau and member of the Military Committee. When the CCP and KMT were cooperating in anti-Japanese resistance, she worked hard in this cause, and was one of two women delegates from the CCP at a conference called by Kwei-Chiang at Chu-ling in May 1938. In the Border Regions she has been very active in promoting organized activities among women. She was a

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member of the PRC in January 1946, and continues to be an outstanding leader in the communist movement.

Hou Huiang-shih (胡惠生) the old general from Shanghai

Hou Huiang-shih, son of the Communist top strategist, was born at Shanghai in 1902. After getting an elementary education, he was secretary to a bookstore and then graduated from the normal school in Shanghai, after which he taught in a school sponsored by the Nationalist Government. In 1924 he entered the Chinese military academy in Shanghai.

He was a member of the first class to graduate from Shanghai. At that time there were two Soviet Union teachers, Mikhail and Ivan. He was deeply influenced by them, and became active in the revolutionary cause. He taught in the political school under the National Government in 1926, and at this time joined the Communist party. After the 1927 split he was chief of staff in the Nationalist army, and secretly doing Communist work. In the Shanghai incident of 11-12 December 1927, he led a band of workers and when that failed, he joined with China's first Soviet in Shanghai and Hong Kong. After a few weeks that collapsed, he fled to Shanghai. In 1928 and 1930 we find him organizing workers and Red Army divisions in Central China. Later he established a Soviet area in Szechwan. He joined in the "Long March" to China.

Chiang Kai-shek, a member of the Executive Committee

Chiang Kai-shek was born in 1887 in a rich landowner's home in Haimen, Hunan. His grandfather was a highly educated official under

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the Manchus, but under his father's profligate habits, the family fortunes had declined. About the age of 12 he went with his brother to study in Japan. There he spent 11 years, and graduated from the Imperial University. At the time of the Twenty-one Demands in 1915, he came back to China to join in student agitation against Japan. Not succeeding very well, he returned to his studies, specializing in philosophy and military science. Here he was closely associated with Kuo Mo-jo, and other literary men. In 1921 he joined with Kuo in founding the "Creativity" magazine, which stressed political thought and "p'u-lo" writing. It was popular but soon suppressed, so he went back to Japan. In 1928 he joined the CCP. Then sojourned in Europe two or three years. In 1939 he founded the Social Science Society, editing their paper, but was so persecuted that he fled to the Soviet region in Central China.

Cheng is a man of frail physique, yet has written and translated a good deal. He has been head of the Communist Party School, CCP minister of Education and president of the public school of North Shensi. He is now a member of the North China People's Government and president of the CCP North China University.

Chang Hsueh-shih (張學詩) Royalty of Northeast.

When Manchuria was occupied in 1931, Chang Hsueh-shih was a mere youth of 17 studying in the Hui-wen school in Pei-p'ing. He then decided on a military career, and in July 1935 entered the Central Military Academy in Nan-ching.

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In 1944 ~~[sic]~~ he experienced a great change. He left his military life, went to Yenmen and was under training there for several years ~~[sic]~~, then organized a guerrilla band in Honan. Later in Hopei he was able to attract many followers because of his family name and history.

Just at the close of the war, Chang was chosen chairman of Liaoning Province. He also became president of Northeast University and one of the field commanders of the United Democratic Army.

Chang is now 35 and holds import posts in the CCP. Why? Because in the return to the Northeast after the war the CCP could make political capital out of his familiar name.

Lo Pin-hui (羅品輝), Magical Protector

Lo Pin-hui was born in 1899 in Iliang in northern Hunan. In 1916 he joined the guard at the provincial capital. He wanted to be a soldier because of his hatred of landlords. In 1920 he was adviser to T'ang Chi-yao. He served under Chu Pei-teh in Kwangsi from 1922 to 1927, taking part in the Northern Expedition and in suppressing the Nan-chang uprising. Then he joined the CCP, under the persuasion of a Pei-ching University student. He became a military officer under P'eng Te-huai. His swift movements made him an almost legendary character.

Ts'ai Chang (蔡暢) Leader in the Woman's Movement

Ts'ai Chang was born in Hsiang-hsiang, Hunan, in 1900. She came of scholarly stock, but family fortunes had declined. Her grandfather served with Ts'eng Kuo-fan, but with the decline of the Manchu dynasty

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was a mere functionary in the Chiang-nan Arsenal in Chung-hai, and could do little for his family. Her mother was a remarkable woman, entering primary school at the age of 50, and at 60 going to France with Ts'ai Chiang and studying in the same school. She helped support the family by needlework. Returning in 1923, the elder lady established a school in Chi'ang-sha for poor girls partly supported by their own handi-craft. The mother encouraged her children to join the Communist party and her home was a secret rendezvous for Communist in Chi'ang-sha.

Ts'ai Chiang's older brother and his wife were active revolutionists both becoming martyrs to the cause.

In the Northern Expedition, Ts'ai Chiang was the first woman Commissar, and after the 1927 rupture, she did underground work in the KMT at the risk of her life.

Ts'ai Chiang's husband, Li Fu-ch'un is a rising member of the Central Committee with supreme authority in matters of finance. They were married in Paris in 1923, worked in a factory there two years, then studied at the Oriental University in Moscow. Returning to China in the summer of 1925, they were assigned to revolutionary work in Kuang-chow.

Ts'ai Chiang worked with the KMT for a while, side by side with Ho Hsiang-ning, the wife of Liao Chung-K'ai. In May 1928 she represented the CCP in the Sixth International Congress. In 1931 she was active in the Kiangsi soviet and later in North Shensi, doing work among the women. She speaks French with ease.

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Ting Ling (丁玲) Pioneer Woman Author

Ting Ling, whose real name is Chiang Fing-tau (10082, 664, 2103) was born in 1906 of a bankrupt feudal family in Hunan. Her father died when she was three. Her mother then entered a girl's normal in Chang-teh, and the child was in the Kindergarten. At 13 she was reading Dickens and other foreign authors. She studied in T'ao-yuan a year, then at the Chou-nan Middle School in Ch'ang-sha. Here she wrote for the newspaper. She and her schoolmates agitated for women's rights. She and five other girls then entered a boys' school, at a time when co-education was rare.

To escape a childhood engagement she fled to Shanghai. Here she met many anarchists ^{including} ~~red~~ Kuo-mo-jia and Lu Hsien, and enrolled in the Communist Shang-hai University. When that closed, she went to Pei-p'ing where she engaged in writing, and lived a somewhat bohemian life with one, Hu Ieh-pin. He was later killed as a revolutionary. In 1931 she joined the CCP and engaged in propaganda work, writing two books which critics called samples of the New Realism. On the outbreak of war in 1937, she wrote a great deal of propaganda material and became known as China's foremost woman writer. However, she was the first person to be liquidated in Communist territory. Her "Tears in the Desert" was considered unorthodox and Mao Tse-tung personally saw to it that she was wiped out.

Fan Ch'ang-chiang, Head of the People's Newspaper Association.

Fan Ch'ang-chiang is a native of Szechwan and studied in the Central Political Institute. This was a target for party maneuvering,

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so Fan entered Peking University. Here was aroused his interest in journalism. When the Communists were surrounded in Kiangsi, his secret reports made for him a wide reputation. The same result followed his write-up of the Hsi-an Coup ^{1, 2, 3} ~~about~~ from the Communist point of view. When doubts were expressed about his political connections he declared: "I have only one political bond. I am a Chinese citizen; professionally I am a free-lance writer." After much journalistic experience in ~~China, China, and~~ Hong Kong, he joined the new China News Agency, and is now head of the People's Newspaper Association. His wife is the daughter of Shen Chun-ju.

Hsu Hai-tung, the Red Potter

Hsu Hai-tung was born in Hupeh in 1900, his father and grandfather being potters, and he becoming an apprentice at the age of 11. At 23 he joined the army, later serving under Chang Pa-k'uei. In 1927 he joined the Communists, aiding in peasant movements in Hunan. In 1928 he organized a guerrilla band of three potters, one student, thirteen peasants. Out of this grew the soviet region of Hupeh-Honan-Anhui. On the "Long March" he headed the 13th Army Group.

Hsu Te-li (徐特立) Who Favors Writing Chinese in Latin Letters

Hsu Te-li was born near Ch'ang-sha in 1876. At 29 he entered the Hunan Normal School, and after graduation visited Shanghai and Japan, becoming then president of the girls' Normal in Ch'ang-sha. At 43, he went to France on the worker-student plan. Returning to China in 1929 he founded two normal schools. He has the distinction of being one of Mao Tse-tung's teachers.

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In 1911 he joined the T'ung-men-hui, in 1923 the KMT and at the age of 50 (1926) the CCP. In 1928 he went to Moscow for a year's study in the Chung-shan University. He became one of the educational leaders in the Kiangsi soviet.

His difficulties in teaching the Chinese written language led him to advocate the latinization of the Oriental picture writing. When Hsu and Lin Ho-p'ian were teaching in Vladivostok in 1932 they gave much study to the latinization used in the Soviet Union. After the Long March began, Hsu was able to try out his theories.

Hsiao Chun () Author of "Village in August"

A storm among the critics raged recently in "a-erh-pin, over the self-styled disciple of Lu Hsin, Hsiao Chun.

Ten years ago, Hsiao was penniless in Chung-hai. Later he happened to become acquainted with Lu Hsin. He prided himself on these contacts and at Lu's funeral, claimed to be an intimate friend and "self-appointed" successor.

Hsiao is a dissolute bohemian, depending on thrills of sex and liquor to stimulate his writing. During the war he made his way to Yen-an, hoping to elbow his way into literary circles. After the CCP dominated the Northeast, "a-erh-pin became their literary center. Here Hsiao launched a magazine, "Culture", on a shoestring. Disaster soon overtook him, for the critics soon labeled him as anti-Soviet, "a muddled thinker" "unorthodox", "anti-people".

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How was Hsiao Chun anti-people, and anti-soviet? How could an unorthodox person be a Red literary warrior? In the magazine "Culture", on the third anniversary of the Japanese surrender, Hsiao had inadvertently written these words: "all colors of imperialism will henceforth shed their hues and hide their footprints". Now all colors of imperialism is a most detested phrase among Chinese Communists. They say in criticism: "only the anti-soviet, anti-Communist and reactionaries say deceptively that imperialism is of two colors, red and white; they slander the Soviet Union in calling it Red imperialism" in publicly writing the phrase, "all colors of imperialism", Hsiao was undoubtedly anti-soviet.

Another time when Hsiao called the civil war "beanstalks boiling beans", the Chinese Communists criticized him again.

(Note: This is an allusion to the famous verse written by Hsiao Chun while walking seven paces:

beans are boiling
beanstalk, burning
beans are drying
in the pot;
beans and beanstalks
from one root,
why has hatred
become so hot?

Another version of this famous seven-pace poem is as follows:

"A kettle had beans inside
And stalks of the bean made a fire;
When the beans to their brother-stalks cried,
We spring from one root - why such ire?"

(This version is to be found in "Layers" Chinese Reader's manual page

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"Hsiao Chun's likening the Chinese people's was to 'Beanstalks boiling beans' is still more completely stupid; not to mention laborers and peasants, anyone with just a little brains will certainly not liken the people and Chiang to Ts'ao Pi and Ts'ao Chih. But Hsiao Chun's lies are not merely stupid thinking; he intends to take an anti-people position, to pose as a saint, to present an example of morbid Heaven pitying the people, in order that his readers may believe that he is Jesus, so he has no regard for the real meaning of right and wrong."

So Hsiao Chun became the target for destruction by the Chinese cultural warriors; they felt that he really must be eliminated.

Among authors liquidated in Communist territory there was Ling Ling, who was eliminated by the Marx-Leninist Institute in Yen-an. Ch'en Shao-yu, Ai Sau-ch'i and Mao Tse-tung were personally responsible for this. Following that was the celebrated "wild Lily" affair in which the chief criminal eliminated was Wang Shih-wei. Presently the target for elimination is the self-styled successor to Lu Hsiang-shan, Hsiao Chun. From this it is evident that the ranks of CCP cultural warriors do not admit the slightest adulteration of quality.

Li Ch'un-shien Leader of the proletariat

Li Ch'un-shien was born in a village near Su-hsi in 1907. The family was very poor. Her grandfather was a scavenger; her father an unskilled laborer. Those two, and an uncle, died when she was

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very small. She went to work at 13 in a cotton mill, and was greatly stirred by the injustices witnessed there, the lack of protection and ill-treatment of the girls and women there. Her mind turned towards bettering their lot.

In 1925 she met a young mechanic who was a Communist. A year later he was imprisoned. She began reading Communist books and attending cell meetings. Later she developed a warm friendship with another young Communist leader. He and other labor leaders were killed, and feeling ran high.

In December 1927 she was sent to Moscow to study in the Oriental University. There she and Ho Ku were married in May 1928.

On the Long March she was an instructor in propaganda and organized a women's band of fifty who worked independently of their husbands on the march. She is still a loyal Communist worker among women.

Wen T'ao (文涛) People's Artist.

Wen T'ao, a native of Kwangtung, was sold into the home of an official who treated her cruelly. At the age of 14 she ran away and became a water-carrier and cook for the Kwangtung troops.

But she had talent and ambition and in three years had become a company commander. Once in combat with a famous band of brigands, she and her hundred soldiers were captured and forced to live as brigands for two months. After this she went to Malaya and Java with a Kwangtung merchant, playing many roles on the stage. In Batavia she was helped

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by friends to learn Western art and how to play on the piano, violin, and mandolin. At the age of 22 she came to Shanghai for further study and later ^{took} ~~set~~ up wood-carving. Teaching in a rural school in Kwangtung she came to realize the true meaning of art. She joined an anti-imperialist society and in the winter of 1936 went to the Northwest soviet area. During the war she led a dramatic troupe to help mobilize resistance against Japan.

For the last ten years her wood-cuts have been widely exhibited. The most famous of these, "Awake!" depicts in 24 panels the life of a slave girl who during the anti-Japanese war gave her services as a nurse and finally perished in the conflict.

Wang Chen (王晨) Leader of railway workers.

Wang Chen was born of a peasant family in Liu-yang, Hunan. At the age of 12 he was an office-boy in the railway station at Ch'ang-sha, then a locomotive fireman. In 1924 he joined the railway union, in 1925, the Kuomintang and in 1927, because of his sympathy with labor, the CCP. He became a union leader and a leader of Communist youth. In 1929 he organized a guerrilla band and in 1932 was a political commissar in the soviet area, and later with the 6th Route Army in Shensi.

Lin Ho-ch'iu (林鶴秋) Scholar without Degree.

Lin Ho-ch'iu, whose real name is Lin Tsu-han, was born in Li-ling, Hunan, in 1882. He received a classical education and tried for the Hsiu-ts'ai degree but failed to pass. At 18 he entered the normal school in Ch'ang-teh, and in 1904 was sent to study in Japan at

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government expense. Here he joined the Tung-men-hui, and taught for two years in Chi-lin, Manchuria. In 1909 he worked for the revolution in Hunan and later was associated with T'ien Yen-k'ai (11172, 3005, 12781) and Chang Ch'un (3065, 9175). In 1920 he joined the Communist party at the time of its founding. From 1921 to 1925 he worked with Dr. Sun, holding important posts in the KMT after Sun's death. After the 1927 split, Lin took part in the Nan-ch'ang uprising under Ho Sung. In 1928 he went to Moscow. He was a member of the sixth National Congress, CCP. He taught in Po-li (Kharbasovsk) 1929-1931, going from there to the Kiangsi soviet area as a financial officer. He has been one of the political and financial leaders of the CCP. He speaks Russian and Japanese. He was one of four CCP delegates in peace talks with the KMT, the others being Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying and Tung Pi-wu, all four are considered leftists.

Kuan Wen-wei (管文蔚) First to Cross the River

Kuan Wen-wei comes of a peasant family near Tan-yang in southern Kiangsu. As a middle school student he was imprisoned for several years to reform his thinking but without avail. He first served on the New ^{Fourth} French Army under Ch'en Yi, who regards him highly. He now commands a mobile group in the Huai Ho region and was the first to reach the Ch'ang Chiang in the wake of retreating KMT troops. It is likely that his command will spearhead the crossing of the river.

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Chao Shu-li (趙樹理) First Rank writer.

Chao Shu-li is a very folksy writer, whose stories, songs, dramas are very popular, and at once the ambition and despair of young propagandists.

Chao was born on a farm and will always be a rustic. Though an editor for the government agencies, he spends eight months of every year among the rural people caring nothing about his appearance, discoursing as a peripatetic philosopher on life, death, marriage and other vital questions. Asked about his writings, he said he simply told the story of the country folk and expressed the thoughts in their hearts. As to style, his secret is in three words: simple, smooth, true.

Liu Shao-ch'i (劉少奇) Successor to Mao Tse-tung.

Liu Shao-ch'i born in Hunan about 1905, was an early leader in labor agitation. Though possessed of a middle school education [only], he holds high place in the Communist party. His reputation does not equal that of Chou En-lai or Lin Po-ch'u, but he is highly esteemed by Mao Tse-tung.

Liu is serious in disposition yet very enthusiastic in [party] work. He entered the Communist party very early, in 1923, and was quite active in labor movements in Central China. He quickly attained prominent leadership among the workers.

In 1928 he was secretary of the labor movement committee of the CCP, and in 1931 was chosen member of the Central Committee of the Congress of Soviets. In 1933 he was ^{chairman} chairman of the National Labor Union and led labor agitation in the soviet area, calling for unlimited

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wage increase and better treatment. He mobilised a workers' division in the Red Army. He held various high posts and was political commissar for the 9th Army under Lo Pin-hui. In May 1937 he was a member of the Party Congress which denounced the mistakes of the later stages of the Soviet movement and took a strong stand against Chang Kuo-t'ao, supporting Mao Tse-tung. At the seventh Congress in 1945 he was elected to the Central Committee and the Politburo. He is one of the elder statesmen in the Communist party and looked upon as a likely successor to Mao Tse-tung.

Yang Shang-K'un (楊尚昆) Addendum

Born in Szechwan about 1907. Studied there and in Moscow. Married Li Po-chien, Political Commissar to First Army, Killed after 1927.

Chang T'ai-lai (張太衛)

Member of the earliest socialist youth group, 1918. One of the eight founders of the Chinese Communist Youth in 1920, which joined the international organization and in 1925 changed its name to Communist Youth Group. One of the instigators in the "Canton Commune" of December 1927, and perished in the fighting.

Chao Shih-yen (趙士炎)

A native of Szechwan, active leader in the student movement of "May 4" 1919. About 1920 went to France in the worker-student plan. In France, joined Communist party, and was virile leader of Chinese students there. On return was member of Central Committee, CCP. Killed in Shang-hai in 1927.

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Wai Kung-chih (危拱之)

Born in Hunan in 1908. As middle school student in K'ai-feng, worked in "oman's propaganda bureau of People's Revolutionary Army. Joined Communist party, Wuhan, 1927. Worked secretly in KMT areas, 1927-1929. In 1929, studied in Paris and Moscow. In 1930, returned to Kiangsi soviet. In 1932 helped organize dramatic troupe. In 1936 headed "People's Anti-Japanese Drama Society". In 1936 married Yeh Chien-ying.

Tso Chuan (左權)

Born of peasant family in Hunan in 1906. Graduated earliest class Whampoa Military Academy. Entered KMT 1922-23; joined CCP, 1925. Commander of battalion in revolutionary army, 1925-1927. Studied four years in Red Army College in Moscow, beginning 1927. Returned to Kiangsi soviet, 1930, commander of 1st Army Group. Speaks Russian.

Chao Po-sheng (趙博生)

Native of North China. Joined Kang Yu-hsiang's People's Army, also secretly, CCP. After reorganization of People's Army was chief of staff to Sun Lien-chung's 26th Route Army. Was leader in uprising of 20,000 men at Ning-tu in Kiangsi, 14 December 1931. When these 20,000 entered Red Army, they became 5th Army Group (the only group that fought a real battle); he was political commissar to this group, and died in battle.

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Fang-chih-min (方志敏)

Born in Kiangsi about 1905; leader in guerrilla work and Red Army movements. Commander 10th Army Group. When Long March began, he was left behind at Yi-yang base. This base was taken in 1935. He was shot and his troops destroyed.

Hsia Mei (夏曦)

Native of Hunan; schoolmate and warm friend of Mao Tse-tung. Leader of Hunan-Hupeh soviet, head of political bureau. Killed in Kweichow in 1936.

Ch'iu-pai (瞿秋白)

Born of a bankrupt official's family in Ch'ang-chou, Kiangsu. One of earliest Chinese students in Moscow. About 1921 organized Moscow branch of CCP. Was second secretary of CCP, succeeding Ch'ien Tu-hsiu (1927-28). Killed in Ting-chou, Fukien, in 1934. One of the earliest Marx-Leninist theorists in China.

Hsiang Ching-yu (向警予)

Born in Shu-p'u, Hunan in 1897. In 1919, with Ts'ai Ch'ang, organized Hunan labor reading group. In 1922 married Ts'ai Ho-shen in France. Oldest woman member of CCP. Studied in Soviet in 1927. Arrested and shot in Han-k'ou. Called "Mother of Revolution."

Hsiang Chung-fa (向忠發)

Important early member CCP, third general secretary. Killed in 1931.

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Ku Tso-lin (顧作霖)

Native of Hunan, studied in Moscow. Ninth secretary, Chinese Communist Youth Member Politburo, Kiangsi soviet. Died of illness 1933.

Li Ta-chao (李大釗)

Famous Peking scholar. Leader in May 4 Movement. Librarian, Peking University. Worked with Chen Tu-hsiu. Executed in 1928.

P'eng P'ai (彭湃)

Born in a rich landowners family in the Hai-feng--Lu-feng region in South Kwangtung. Joined the Communists because of his sympathy with the revolution. From 1925 to 1927 worked to organize the peasants. Executed in Shang-hai in March 1928.

Huang Kung-meh (黃公略)

Native of Hunan, organized the first soviet in that province in 1928; organized guerrilla band; killed in action, 1932.

Tung Chen-t'ang (董振堂)

Native of North China - Entered Feng Yu-hsiang's People's Army. Communist Army officers. Killed in action 1937

Ch'en Tu-hsiu (陳獨秀)

Born in Huai-ning (the former An-ch'ing) Anhwei, in 1897. Famous scholar and author. Because of sudden changes in thinking, expelled from both KMT and CCP. Died in Ch'ung-ch'ing during the war.

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